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FINANCIAL GRIP TO BE TIED ON GREEK CABINET

France, Britain and Italy Protest Against Requisition of Allied Loan.

ENVOYS YET IN ATHENS

Revision of Treaty Not Necessary, but Application Will Favor Turks.

POWERS TO ABANDON AID

Visitors' Book for Rumanian Prince Removed From Palace for Allies to Sign.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The French Minister in Athens has telegraphed the Foreign Office saying that he and the Ministers of Great Britain and Italy will visit the Greek Premier and again protest against the Greek Government's requisitioning of the second half of the Allied loan of 400,000,000 drachmas. The Foreign Office says the purpose of the second protest is to show that there is complete accord among the Allies in the matter and to refute reports of lack of harmony. The first protest was made Friday by the French and British Ministers. In French official circles it is said that nothing as yet has transpired to indicate whether the French and allied Ministers will leave Athens. The French Government continues to mark time and await developments. It was pointed out today that inasmuch as nothing was done at the moment that Constantine returned to Athens the time had passed for precipitate action. It is expected that the policy will be to await the results of the efforts of the Greeks to maintain Constantine on the throne without the financial aid of the Allies.

Officials here say that a revision of the treaty of Sevres is not necessary to bring the Greeks to time—that the Allies will merely have to decide on the method of the application of the treaty. The desire of the French for peace in the near East, it was pointed out, may make it advisable to apply the treaty liberally in favor of the Turks, thereby rendering unnecessary the maintenance of troops in the Balkans and other fronts, so that it will not matter if Greece has to withdraw her own troops through lack of funds.

The visitors' book which is being maintained at the royal palace at Athens for Prince Carol of Rumania, who is visiting his fiancée, the Princess Helene, was removed for a few hours to the Rumanian legation in order to obtain the signatures of the allied Ministers, who have declined to visit the palace.

SEES CONSTANTINOPLE AS GREEK OBJECTIVE

Mystic Says Constantine Will Lead Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 9.

Before the end of next October King Constantine of Greece, as the fourteenth emperor of Byzantium, will enter Constantinople at the head of his victorious troops. This is the latest interpretation given to the ancient Greek prophecy that "a bold, blonde prince from the north named Constantine" would restore the glory of ancient Greece by capturing Stamboul. The author of this prophecy is Papa Johannes, known as the Pope of Janina, the accuracy of whose prophecies has brought him almost as much renown as his piety and good works.

A month before the great war he is declared to have predicted its outbreak, and is said to have foreseen the death of the late King Alexander by "a strange accident," and came within three days of predicting the time of the fall of Venice. Naturally the Greeks are inclined to believe him.

It is even said that King Constantine in assuming a "Barkis is willin'" attitude, is showing extreme eagerness to take the field with his troops despite the contrary wishes of his parliamentary advisers. But Papa Johannes unkindly spoils the brew of hopefulness by adding: "A terrible event will take place at the moment of Constantine's triumph." Which today caused one leading French writer to suggest that anything was better than an united state of affairs in the Near East.

ARREST DISCLOSES PLOT FOR BAVARIAN REVOLT

Points to Be Seized and Works Destroyed Indicated.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Berlin police, in arresting a man named Claushoff at Waldenburg, Silesia, accidentally discovered the plan of campaign of the "Oergesch," or Bavarian citizen guard, according to a despatch to the London Times from Berlin. Papers in the possession of Claushoff, who is said to be an officer of the organization, detailed the strategic points to be seized and what works and mines were to be destroyed. Field maps and field instructions were included in the documents seized.

A despatch from Geneva last April quoted the Munich Post, a Socialist organ, as declaring that Major George Escherich had under his command in the Bavarian "Citizen Guard" 300,000 officers and men "quite faithful to the Kaiser." Recent advices from Berlin said Escherich was defying the Allies in declining to yield to their demand and disarm.

CHINA APOLOGIZES TO JAPAN.

Trouble Over Firing on Nipponese Subjects Ended.

TOKYO, Jan. 9.—Japan and China, according to newspaper reports, have concluded an agreement closing the incident at Nikolaisk, Siberia, last spring, when a Chinese warship fired on Japanese subjects during the fighting with Russian partisans, during which several hundred Japanese were reported to have been killed.

The Chinese Government and also the officers of the warship, the newspaper says, will apologize and China will pay 30,000 yen as compensation to the families of the Japanese killed.

CROWDER SEES MENOCA'S AID

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Major General Enoch Crowder held several conferences aboard the U. S. battleship Minnesota today, his visitors including Dr. Rafael Montaña, Secretary to President Menocal, and Senators Dolz and Torrientes.

No statement was obtainable regarding the nature of matters discussed.

TROUSERS BUT NOT REVEAL \$250,000 GEM THEFT HOAX

Belgian Who Lost His Roll at Monte Carlo Posed as an American Victim of Robbers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 9.

What promised to be an exciting mystery involving a rich American jewelry merchant who had been robbed of \$250,000 worth of gems and then was left in a semi-conscious condition by the thief on a boulevard in the Riviera, ended in a hoax when the police of Saint Raphael turned out to be merely a farce—all because the chief of police inspected the mysterious stranger's trousers buttons.

It was on Jan. 6 ago that the police picked up a well-dressed man sleeping on a boulevard bench. The man insisted that he could remember only the name Gavarier, and the fact that he had just arrived from America, where he had sold large quantities of diamonds. Where he lived, what boat he had sailed on and how he had reached Saint Raphael were things which his cloudy mind could not recall, although he said he had a hazy idea that he had been thrown out of an automobile by thugs.

Then the trousers button came into the

scene. It bore the name of a Brussels tailor, and so, while cables were being sent to the United States seeking clues there, the police of the Belgian capital got busy. They learned that the Saint Raphael stranger was a Brussels business man who had had a stroke of good fortune and had decided to spend his money on the Riviera. Monte Carlo was the first place he visited. When the casino shut its doors against him the Belgian had only a few francs left. These remaining francs he spent on solutions used on the Riviera. The water more palatable, with the result that the downhearted Belgian took the first train to Saint Raphael. On the train he fell asleep and in this dreamy condition the fantastic tale which kept the police of New York, England, Brussels, Paris and Riviera towns busy for more than a week.

The closing chapter was written today, when the man was escorted to the Belgian frontier, where, penniless and disbelieved, he was politely but firmly deposited on the Belgian side with the suggestion that he had better not tackle Monte Carlo again until his funds were more plentiful.

EUROPE SPECULATES ON M'CORMICK VISIT

Paris Newspaper Believes It Will Have Salutary Influence on His Ideas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 9.

The departure yesterday of Senator Medill McCormick for the United States has let loose a flood of speculation as to the results for France and Europe of his tour, upon which the most absurd emphasis has been placed by most countries he visited. Possibly through no fault of the Senator's, his trip has been viewed by foreign eyes as if it were of the same importance as once was attached to the mysterious peregrinations of Col. House.

As the Paris Midi says today, "His trip has presented a singularity in that, having come as a tourist, he has been received everywhere as an Ambassador, ten Governments having sent masters of ceremonies to meet him at the stations. The Midi doubts whether President Harding has conferred any mission to Senator McCormick, but believes the trip will exercise a salutary influence on the latter's ideas."

"Having, like St. Thomas, poked his fingers into our wounds," the Midi says, "this will help him to understand now that America cannot disinter herself in the Old World, and also that she cannot overlook the factor that national passions in Europe are as important as any economic factor. If the United States should remain obstinate in her attitude of refusing to ratify the treaties for which she is responsible, such as the Franco-American guarantee, thereupon France's security partly depends, the United States should know that she will stand dishonored before the civilized world and all phrases of solidarity between the two worlds won't avail to efface this impression nor diminish the political consequences of this desertion."

Americans here knowing the purely personal motive in Senator McCormick's trip are surprised at the importance given it, but say that this only serves to emphasize Europe's desire to establish working relations with the new Administration.

BOLSHEVIKI SHIFT SEVERAL ENVOYS

Litvinoff Going to Finland and Radek to Armenia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 9.

Reports reaching Paris indicate that Maxim Litvinoff is to be withdrawn from propaganda duty in the Far East and given the post of Soviet Ambassador at Helsinki.

Efforts to Sovietize Mongolia and Manchuria probably will be continued by Djevostovsky, the former German who preached sedition on the Russian front, while Karl Radek, now in the Far East, will be named Soviet Ambassador to Armenia or to Turkey, thus consolidating Moscow's plan for centralizing Russian as well as German propaganda in the Near and Far East by the employment of envoys known to have German tendencies.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.—A military and economic convention between the Russian and Ukrainian Soviet republics was signed at Moscow December 28, says a despatch to the Dagens Nyheter from Helsinki.

The convention provides that the two States shall have joint commissaries for national defense, foreign affairs, finance, commerce and labor and communications.

REDS NOT TO DECLARE WAR ON GEORGIA

Already Control Country by Dependence on Batum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8 (delayed).—The Bolsheviks, it is reported, have decided not to take any hostile action against Georgia, as they are able to carry on their foreign trade through Batum. They also consider that they indirectly control Georgia, as that country is absolutely dependent upon Batum for oil and this economic weapon is deemed adequate to protect Bolshevik interests. The Turks are reported to have made several attacks in an attempt to regain Aintab and the French are said to be withdrawing to stronger positions preparatory to a counter attack. Meanwhile heavy fighting is in progress.

MEMONITES REACH ALABAMA TO-DAY

Advance Guard From Canada to Build Houses.

YELLOW PINE, Ala., Jan. 9.—The advance guard of the colony of Menonites from Canada, who recently announced their intention of migrating from Canada to the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will arrive here tomorrow. The advance contingent is composed of men only and will build hotels and community houses to take care of the other members of the colony pending settlement on the lands acquired.

The Mississippi department of the American Legion recently protested to the State Department against permitting the Menonites to enter the United States on the grounds that they were "pacifists" during the war.

GOMPERS BELITTLES BOLTERS IN MEXICO

'Pea in a Drum.' He Says of Radicals Holding a Rival Convention.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—Samuel Gompers and fourteen other representatives of American labor arrived in Mexico City today to attend the Pan-American Federation of Labor Conference, which will begin tomorrow.

Aside from declaring that the purpose of the present gathering was "to create good relations among the laborers of the United States, Mexico and South and Central America," Mr. Gompers had little to say regarding the programme to be followed, asserting that he did not desire to anticipate the work of the conference.

Asked what concrete measures for promoting better relations among laborers are to be placed before the convention, Mr. Gompers asserted that the resolutions to be presented to the assembly would speak for themselves. Efforts by certain radical elements which broke away from the Pan-American body to hold a rival convention were characterized by Gompers as "pea in a drum." He said he attached no significance to their movement, as they constituted but a handful of men.

The Pan-American conference will be the third that has been held. The first took place in Laredo, Texas, in November, 1918, and the second in New York in July, 1919. Delegates from sixteen South and Central American republics and representatives from the United States and Mexico will be in attendance here. The American delegates, in addition to Mr. Gompers, include Matthew Woll, Thomas A. Rickert, Daniel J. Tobin and John P. Frey. James Lord, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, also is with the party.

FRENCH BEGIN WORK ON MOST POWERFUL RADIO

To Communicate With All Stations of the World.

SAINTE ABBE, Department of Seine-et-Marne, France, Jan. 9.—Louis Deschamps, Under Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, laid the cornerstone today of what is designed to be the most powerful radio station in the world, capable of transmitting with two sending instruments 24,000 words hourly or receiving and deciphering simultaneously 50,000 words hourly on five instruments. The alternating system will be used.

The Lafayette station, which now is the most powerful, has a maximum range of 15,000 miles, but experience has shown, according to the Ministry of Telegraphs, that it cannot be depended upon for more than 4,500 miles regularly, being unable for instance to transmit satisfactorily with Argentina. The Sainte Abbbe station when completed, in 1923, will, it is calculated, work easily and regularly with all stations in the world.

The station will be erected for the Compagnie Generale Telegraphique Sannell (General Wireless Telegraph Company). Thirty per cent of the capital invested in the company is English and 70 per cent, French, the French Cable Company holding 20 per cent of the total capital. The company has a working agreement with the American Radio Corporation. The striking physical features of the plant will be sixteen steel towers 820 feet high.

FINDS SUPPORT IN U. S. FOR ARGENTINE POLICY

Republic's President Invited Here by Wilson.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8 (delayed).—President Irgoyen was invited by Secretary Colby, in which the President's name, to pay a visit to the United States during Mr. Colby's visit here, says the Epoca, the Government organ, which sees in the invitation great significance in the policy pursued by Argentina during the war.

Although President Irgoyen was unable to accept the invitation, says the newspaper, its extension shows "the respect inspired at Washington by Argentina's vigorous and original foreign policy. It signifies a spontaneous recognition of the high place which Argentina has attained in the New World and the necessity of seeking its collaboration in the orientation of future Pan-American policies."

The Epoca also prints wireless exchanges between Secretary Colby and President Irgoyen, in which the President said: "The messages from the great American people and from your great President which you have so lucidly expressed, and the coincidence in all the details which we have discussed, produce in my mind a deep conviction of the most effective harmony in the community of our nations."

BURGERS GET 34,000,000 FR.

Paris Police Recover Half of Amount Stolen in 1920.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Twenty-four million francs in cash and securities and ten million francs worth of goods and valuables, half of which were recovered by the police, were the total amount of gains in Paris through burglaries, thefts and swindles by criminals during 1920, according to official figures made public by the Ministry of Finance today.

The Ministry of Finance alone has 5,220,000 francs through swindles and forgeries.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS YEAR'S WORK DONE

Permanent Court, Armament Limitation, Blockade Commission, Chief Results.

DESTINED TO STOP WARS

Typhus, Opium and White Slave Traffic to Be Fought by Combined Governments.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The secretariat of the League of Nations today issued an official document entitled "The Work Accomplished by the League of Nations During the First Year of Its Existence, January 10, 1920, to January 10, 1921," enumerating the various questions settled or discussed by the league. It mentions, first, the establishment of a permanent international court of justice; second, the work accomplished in the limitation of armaments, and, third, the creation of an international commission to study use of the blockade as an economic weapon. The three foregoing are mentioned as "measures destined to prevent war." Under the heading "Efforts at Political Conciliation" the document refers to the question of the Aland Islands, upon which the league commission will report within three weeks.

As measures destined to remedy the economic crisis, the report says, the creation of an economic and financial organization in accordance with the conclusions of the Brussels financial conference and the organization of a transit commission were foremost in the league's work. Concerning humanitarian measures, the report goes on, the league elaborated a series of projects, including an appeal for funds to fight typhus, the acceptance of responsibilities for opium traffic control and also the white slave traffic, caused the United States, Brazil and Spain to accept mediation in Armenia and effected the repatriation of more than a hundred thousand war prisoners.

Regarding execution of the peace treaty, the league points out the following missions accomplished:

1. Administration of the Saar Valley.

2. Direction of the affairs of the free city of Danzig.

3. Rejection of the German Government's conclusions and note asking another plebiscite in Eupen and Malmedy and the final awarding of the territories to Belgium.

4. The establishment of a permanent mandate commission to administer the affairs of former German colonies.

5. Acceptance of responsibility for the protection of minorities.

6. The registering of sixty treaties in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles.

MODERATES GAIN IN FRENCH ELECTIONS

Three of Leygues's Cabinet May Fail in Race for Senate Seats.

DESCHANEL BARELY WINS

Former President of France Chosen by Majority of Only Two Votes.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Elections to fill one-third of the seats in the French Senate were held today. Seven members of Premier Leygues's Cabinet were among the candidates. Of these Frederic Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance, and Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, were elected on the first ballot. M. L'Hopiteau, Minister of Justice, and Jules Breton, Minister of Hygiene and Health, were elected on the second ballot.

M. Landry, Minister of Marine; M. Honnorat, Minister of Public Instruction, and Henri Ricard, Minister of Agriculture, were still in the balance to-night. M. Ricard ran far behind in the first round.

Returns from seventy-four seats of the ninety-eight contested indicate gains for the Moderates and losses for the Radicals. With twenty-four seats still to be heard from the Radicals have surely elected thirty-three or thirty-five, while the Moderates show only thirty-three as compared with fifty-four seats previously held by them. The Liberals have gained one seat.

Paul Deschanel, former President of the Republic, who declared his retirement from political life some time ago because of ill health, barely escaped defeat, being elected by a majority of only two votes on the first ballot.

M. Deschanel represented the Department of Eure-et-Loire in the Chamber of Deputies for thirty-five years before his elevation to the Presidency. Having in large measure recovered his health, the ex-President decided to enter the political field again, and recently announced his candidacy for the seat in the Senate from his old constituency.

Among the other candidates elected are former Premiers Combes and Doumergue and two former Ministers in the last Clemenceau Cabinet, Albert Clavie and Leon Berard.

RIOT IN ITALIAN TOWN.

TARANTO, Italy, Jan. 9.—The arrival here today of legionaries from Fiume provoked a manifestation which ended in a riot.

One person was wounded and numerous others were arrested. A general strike is believed imminent.

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